

applause to the task of striking all protection to the Sugar Trust out of the pending tariff bill if he had to get Congress here and back again to do it. Yet on Friday last and again today he abjectly gave his consent to a "compromise" on sugar, which not only nullifies the Senate's "surrender" to the Sugar Trust, but actually increases the profit given to the great refining monopoly from 5 to 7½ cents a hundredweight on the terms of the Jones-Gorman "surrender." Having solemnly pledged himself to his "great and good friend" in the White House to redeem the "Democratic promise" (made to the Nova Scotia syndicate presumably) of a free market for Canadian cane in New-York and New-England, Mr. Wilson by today's "compromise" breaks that compact to both ear and hope by excluding the luckless Nova Scotia syndicate from the American market for five years longer—while may mean indefinitely. To both the House and the President, however, who sent him to battle against the Senate's tainted sugar schedule and against Mr. Gorman's protective duty on coal, the valiant chairman of the Ways and Means Committee returns with the pitiful accomplishment of having knocked the 40-cent duty off iron ore—the friendless product, so far as foreign competition is concerned, of one or two Southern States and Northern New-York.

**COMPLETE TRIUMPH FOR THE SENATE.**  
If the House and the President can accept Mr. Wilson's achievements in conference as either a triumph of Democratic "principles" or a vindication of Mr. Cleveland's "mandate" of July 2, or persuade the public so to accept them, the era of the bunco stealer and the flim-flam man in American politics may be justly said to be now established. On the other hand the simplest glance at the conditions of the "compromise" announced to have been reached, and which is the terms of the tariff bill, all along by the Senate managers will show that in the unequal warfare in conference the Senatorial "conservatives" have completely triumphed over the House and the President.

The new sugar schedule, which is understood to be the same as that telegraphed to The Tribune on Friday last, lays a duty of 40 cents on all raw sugars and of 40 per cent on the refined sugar. By the Jones-Gorman schedule a flat 40 per cent ad valorem duty was laid on both raw and refined sugars, with a differential of 1½ cents a pound on refined sugar. Leaving out of account the compensatory duty in the two schedules, the Senate bill's protection to the refiner has been calculated to be 22½ cents from the 1½ of a cent a pound specific duty, and 20 cents from the concealed duty of 40 per cent ad valorem on the difference of cost between the raw and refined sugar. The specific protection is raised from 12½ to 20 cents on the hundred weight, while it is estimated, by even Administration experts, that the concealed ad valorem duty will be short of 20 cents additional on the hundred weight.

"The New-York Times," an Administration but anti-Trust organ, has figured out editorially the concealed differential in the new schedule to be from 22½ to 25 cents on the hundred weight, making a total profit for the refiner of from 42½ to 45 cents a hundred weight. But even at 40 cents a hundred as the real differential on refined sugars, the new schedule endorsed by Mr. Wilson and approved, presumably, by the President, will be a devastating crusade.

**HOW ABOUT THE PRESIDENT'S PROMISE?**  
By securing the retention of the 40 cents a ton duty on coal, Mr. Gorman achieves a substantial victory over the President, which cannot be explained away by any amount of "cuckoo" ingenuity. Free coal was the paramount "principle" of "reform" insisted on in the President's letter to Mr. Wilson, and his failure to redeem this great "Democratic promise" to his New-England friends of the Nova Scotia syndicate must be accepted as a direct repudiation of the Inspired Pontiff in the White House. What is to become of the inerrancy of Mr. Cleveland's leadership if his interpretation of the principles of "reform" is to be denied and rejected by the party in Congress? There is apparently material in the proposed conference report for a jeremiad from Mr. Vilas, the oratorical Thurler of the United States Senate.

The conference report free iron ore to the House conferees was simply a sop thrown down by the Senate managers to the beaten and despondent defender of "reform." The House has ever been greatly interested in removing the duty on iron ore, and Mr. Cleveland neglected entirely to say in the Wilson letter why he should not. The House conferees were chiefly interested. In the Senate Mr. Pugh has been the only Democrat who has stood out aggressively for a duty on iron ore, which is an amendment to the bill. But there has been at no time a combination in the Senate to keep iron ore on the dutiable list at all hazards, and when the point of sacrifice was reached, when the duty on iron ore was naturally selected as the least likely to involve by its exclusion the defeat of the bill, Mr. Pugh has threatened several times to oppose any conference report which should remove the iron ore duty from the bill. Mr. Morgan, who has now come to the conference is far from certain. Mr. Murphy will doubtless also object to its effect on the mines of Northern New-York. But Mr. Murphy has many causes for complaint against the pending measure, and if he concludes to fight it openly from now on it will probably be on quite different grounds.

#### THE BILLS' CHANCES IN THE SENATE.

If the conference now thought fairly in sight on the whole, the bill is successfully accomplished the agreeing report will have first to run the gantlet of the Republican conferees. It is not likely in the present condition of feeling in the Senate to be kept long in the full committee. So many dangers threaten any report from the disaffected element on the Democratic side of the Senate that the Republicans will doubtless continue their policy of allowing the fate of the bill to be settled by the two factions among the majority. Whether the "Cuckoo" Senators will accept the report with its snub to the President on coal, whether the Alabama Senators will support a measure which puts iron ore on the free list, whether Messrs. Caffery and Blanchard will vote for a report which refuses them the half-earned bounty of this year's sugar crop, whether Mr. Murphy and Mr. Hill will carry out their recent threat to oppose the bill in measure by measure through a motion for indefinite postponement—all these puzzling questions can only be settled by allowing the report to be submitted to the chances of parliamentary maneuver. The anti-Admiral in the open Senate managers all eagerly desire to see some sort of a report submitted showing only too plainly the real perils ahead of the "compromise" to be reported to the Senate, and the bill itself will be determined after all the details of the proposed agreement have been submitted to the Senate.

**PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.**  
Washington, Aug. 8.—While awaiting definite action on the part of the Tariff Conference Committee, Senators today manifested an undue indifference to all other matters of legislation and were unable to furnish a voting quorum on the only important bill for which consideration was asked. That was the House bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy, which the Senate had passed on July 2. It was reported by the Finance Committee on July 2, and it was expected that it would be taken up and reported by the Senate on July 2. It was expected that it would be taken up and reported by the Senate on July 2. It was expected that it would be taken up and reported by the Senate on July 2.

There were, however, some dozen bills passed by unanimous consent—including one for the exposition at Atlanta, Ga., and the conference and Blanche report. The professional lobbyist has provoked the anger of the Populist Senators by introducing to-day by him imposing a penalty of fine and imprisonment in the common jail upon any person who shall be guilty of influencing the legislative action of Congress by soliciting members.

## USE SUGAR EXTRACT

FOR INSTANT RELIEF  
OF BITING MOSQUITOES.  
FROM  
THE ST. LOUIS, MO.  
BE SURE TO GET GENUINE ARTICLE.

### ENORMOUS IMPORTS OF SUGAR

THE TRUST TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE PRESENT LAW.

WHEN THE NEW LAW GOES INTO EFFECT IT WILL HAVE AN ABNORMAL STOCK ON HAND AND WILL SAVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS IN DUTIES.

Washington, Aug. 8.—The "Summary Statement of Imports and Exports" for the month of June, which was issued today by the Bureau of Statistics, contains some figures which are of special and unusual interest at this time, in view of the fight which President Cleveland and the Senate Democratic conferees are making in behalf of the Sugar Trust, and of the report that a sugar schedule has been discovered which is "satisfactory" to everybody except the cane and beet sugar producers and consumers in the United States. According to the "summary statement" the imports of "cane and other sugar" (not including beet sugar) under No. 16 D. S., in the month of June, amounted to \$5,000,000 pounds, which was an increase of 26.67 per cent as compared with like imports in June, 1913. The imports of "cane and other sugar" during the year ended June 30, 1914, amounted to \$2,500,000 pounds, which was an increase of 26.67 per cent as compared with like imports in June, 1913. The imports of "cane and other sugar" during the year ended June 30, 1914, amounted to \$2,500,000 pounds, which was an increase of 26.67 per cent as compared with like imports in June, 1913.

The force of these observations will be better appreciated from a comparison of the imports of "cane and other sugar" with those of all the other articles admitted into the United States free of duty. In June, 1914, the value of imports of cane and other sugar amounted to \$2,500,000, while the value of all other imports amounted to \$2,500,000. The total value of imports of cane and other sugar during the year ended June 30, 1914, amounted to \$2,500,000, while the total value of all other imports amounted to \$2,500,000. The total value of imports of cane and other sugar during the year ended June 30, 1914, amounted to \$2,500,000, while the total value of all other imports amounted to \$2,500,000.

#### NEWS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Washington, Aug. 8.—The flagship Chicago reached Cebu last night, where she was met by the United States training ship-of-war Portsmouth. The training ship Essex is expected to join the other ships to-night, when there will be three National vessels flying the American flag to salute the Vigilant if she wins the series.

The President has made the following promotions: Captain Henry A. H. McArthur, assistant quartermaster, to be major and quartermaster.

Lieutenant-Commander John C. Rich to be commander.

Lieutenant George W. Tyler to be a lieutenant-commander.

Lieutenant Junior grade, Harry Kincaid to be a lieutenant.

Ensign J. J. Hylan to be lieutenant junior grade.

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#### DOCKERY FOR "ECONOMY."

THE HOUSE REFUSES TO LISTEN TO HIS WARNINGS.

HOLMANISM FOR ONE VOTED DOWN—THEN THE "ECONOMISTS" BEGIN TO FILIBUSTER AGAINST THE BILL FOR A NEW CHICAGO POSTOFFICE.

Washington, Aug. 8.—This was a hot day in Washington, but Dockery, of Missouri, was hotter, at least when he was at his hottest, in denouncing the reckless attempt of the House of Representatives to add to the burdens of an already overburdened Government by authorizing the interests of a few new public buildings while the interests of the public service would be promoted and benefited by making no appropriation to the new buildings. Dockery, who is a member of the House, was one of the few who dared to stand up to the "economists" who were trying to keep the bill from passing. He was one of the few who dared to stand up to the "economists" who were trying to keep the bill from passing.

It was a most impassioned if not effective speech, and Dockery deserves great credit for delivering it upon an audience of such a nature. He was one of the few who dared to stand up to the "economists" who were trying to keep the bill from passing. He was one of the few who dared to stand up to the "economists" who were trying to keep the bill from passing.

Then the Committee of the Whole struck a big snag in the shape of a proposition to authorize a new public building in Chicago at a total cost of \$2,500,000. The Committee of the Whole struck a big snag in the shape of a proposition to authorize a new public building in Chicago at a total cost of \$2,500,000.

Mr. McGowan's last resolution was passed directly kept up until the House adjourned.

#### CANARY UNDER BOND TO KEEP THE PEACE.

THE STORY OF HIS TROUBLE WITH GEORGE F. HOPPER AGAIN TOLD IN POLICE COURT.

Thomas Canary, one of the leaders of the "Cuckoo" party, was put under \$500 bond to keep the peace for six months. He was put under \$500 bond to keep the peace for six months. He was put under \$500 bond to keep the peace for six months.

#### BROWN'S HORDES IN THE SUEZ.

Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 8.—Car. Brown and a detachment of sixty Cuckooists reached here at 1 o'clock this morning and entered the city without opposition from the authorities. They entered the city without opposition from the authorities.

#### THE WEATHER REPORT.

LOW PRESSURE IN NEW-ENGLAND.

Washington, Aug. 8.—The barometer continues high over the South Atlantic States. The pressure has risen and is high north of the upper lake region. A trough of low pressure is centered over the upper lake region.

For Eastern New York, light local showers, cooler, and windy, becoming north.

For Western Pennsylvania, Western New York, and Ohio, local showers and thunderstorms, cooler, south-west, becoming north.

For Minnesota, fair, cooler in the southern portion, north winds.

For Iowa, fair, cooler, and windy, becoming north.

For Nebraska, increasing cloudiness, possibly showers in the western portion, cooler, south wind, becoming north.

For Kansas, fair, cooler in the northern portion, south winds.

## "SEC" and CHAMPAGNE NATURE (VIN BRUT).

"High Grade Champagne of uniform quality."

### HOME RULE AMENDMENTS.

OPPOSITION TO THEM DEVELOPED ON BOTH SIDES OF THE CONVENTION.

MR. DEAN REFS DANGER IN THE PROVISIONS FOR MINORITY REPRESENTATION—MR. HOTCHKISS ATTACKS THE POLICE SECTION—SETH LOW APPROVES OF THE GENERAL SCHEME.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.  
Albany, Aug. 8.—The City Amendment was attacked by the Republican and by a Democrat in the Constitutional Convention today, and was praised by Seth Low in a letter to the convention. Mr. Dean, of Chautauque county, was the Republican, and Mr. Hotchkiss, of New-York, the Democrat. Mr. Hotchkiss plainly spoke for the Democratic minority in the Convention, and their unanimous opposition to the amendment in its present shape is apparently inevitable.

MR. DEAN'S OBJECTIONS.

Mr. Dean assailed the proposition to have common elections in cities elected by minority or proportional representation. He said, in part:

In the first section we are told that the Legislature shall have the power to provide for the incorporation of new cities. We organize a new city, and this State about once in five years, and a new city is organized. We are told that the Legislature shall have the power to provide for the incorporation of new cities. We organize a new city, and this State about once in five years, and a new city is organized.

It has been the experience of all representative governments that the minority parties would combine against the majority, and the minority parties would combine against the majority.

THE INTERFERENCE OF MAYORS AND COUNCILS.

This most remarkable proposition then went on to say that the Legislature shall not pass any laws, other than general laws, or general city laws, except as permitted by Section 4. In any cases affecting the police to parks, streets, water works, etc.

THE COMMITTEE ON SUFFRAGE REPORTED FAVORABLY.

The Committee on Suffrage reported favorably the following amendment, suggested by Mr. O'Brien: For the purpose of voting no person shall be required to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States.

MR. HOTCHKISS ENTERS A PROTEST.

Mr. Hotchkiss next assailed the amendment on the ground that its form was objectionable. It was in a legislative form and not in a constitutional one. He also assailed minority representation in Common Councils as a "new fact" which would not work.

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fine subjects as to which the city is entitled to home rule. The just rights of the citizen are frequently abused to the detriment of the city for home rule has been urged in many quarters in terms so sweeping as to seem to mean for the locality the right to govern itself without reference to the State at large. The proposed amendment marks a great step, I think, in the direction of the right thinking, and the whole city cannot but be benefited by it. The proposed amendment marks a great step, I think, in the direction of the right thinking, and the whole city cannot but be benefited by it.

#### THE QUESTION OF THE POLICE.

I like the method proposed for dealing with the question of the police. It doubtless will continue to be convenient in the future, as it is in the present, to allow the cities to govern their own police force. To administer their own police force. On the other hand, whether the matter is considered from the point of view of the State or from the point of view of the individual, it seems to me clear that the State cannot afford to limit itself in relation to its police powers, even when the police power is exercised in the most far-reaching attributes of sovereignty, and I do not think that it should be devolved, without reservation, upon the cities to provide for the protection of their personal rights, and I do not think it would be wise to substitute the local police for the State police, to substitute the local police for the State police.

#### CITY ELECTIONS IN ALTERNATE ODD YEARS.

I cannot close this letter without expressing the hope that the scheme embodied in Section 2 of the proposed amendment, providing for city elections in alternate odd years, will be adopted by the convention. It is a very important question, and it is in the interest of the city government. Those who are concerned with the success of State or National campaigns will find it very important to have city elections in alternate odd years.

THE CONVENTION WILL AGAIN CONSIDER THE CITIES AMENDMENT AT ITS SESSION TO-MORROW.

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State, or of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district; and the Legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which and the time and place at which such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvass of their votes in the election district in which they respectively reside.

An amendment providing for a referendum was reported favorably by the Committee on the Powers and Duties of the Legislature. It was drawn up by John T. McDonough, Republican delegate-at-large of Albany, and it now reads as follows:

Section 15 of Article III of the Constitution is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 15. No bill shall be passed unless by the assent of a majority of all the members elected to each house of the Legislature, and the assent shall be given upon the final passage shall be taken immediately upon its last reading, and the yeas and nays shall be entered on the journal, and the yeas and nays shall be entered on the journal, and the yeas and nays shall be entered on the journal.

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